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[From the Washington Union.] We publish with great pleasure the following corrected speech of lefferson Davis, Senator of the United States from Mississippi.

SPEECH OF MR JEFF'S DAVIS OF MISSISSIPPI.

ly confers upon them.

On the resolutions of Vermont, delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 10, 1850

MR. PRESIDENT: I do jot know hat I should have said anything upon this occasion but for the fad that the senator from New Hampslire. [Mr. Hale) has made several points and announced them in connexion with the fact that he is about to be alsent from the Senate. His speech wis quite in keeping, sir, with many of the acts I nave witnessed on the part of that sen tor. It was characteristic with him make a speech upon this subject e may avail himself of it, as I supose, in the region he is about to visit, a food for agitation, and is evidence his prowess upon this floor. On d as the special representative of so to these very objects, for which they straction.

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fin another of the same kind. Mr. DAVIS. I thought the senant, I can only wonder the more t, coming himself from the midst of pulation so moral, so accomplishand instructed therefore, to be supents to the Senate. 1 thought it of this exciting and profitless subject, ed --less they will not have. sted their claims to such and so bitterness of strife. T DE ISSIPPL to assail that of which they are she has only asked that in her domesarily ignorant, I hope he will tell tie relations she should be let alone, gathers upon doubt, and conviction mean the spirit, how cor- according to the guaranties of the com- slowly but steadily settles upon the

unconstitutional agitation. Thus might tion. Our security, our peace, our engender. Here southern representatives in Congress. his labors be effective for good rather self-respect, require that they should tives are put on the defence of a domesthan evil. I think it would recall the cease,

mitted.

I am glad to hear it; and can now require no promptings to resist aggres- let its bitterness first be tasted. understand his declaration that he sion, and to repel insult. Their deter- History will discriminate between knows of no associations for the pur- mination is calinly and irrevocably fix- the aggressor and the defender of the pose of printing incendiary publica. ed, as will be shown when a crisis re- constitution: between him whose hand tions to be circulated at the South .- quires their action.

We do know it, and it is strange that They make no threats against any him whose arm was raised to protect he does not. Sir, the New York Anti-one, and least of all against the Union the temple of the republic. Slavery Society sends out more pub- for which they have made such heavy Mr. President, it is no part of my purbefore he was to leave the senate, that lications, I believe, than the Senate and continued sacrifices. With them pose to deliver panegyrics upon the atof the United States. They are sent the Union is a sentiment, not a calculachment of the South to not only into the Southern States, but lation; they adhere to it with the te- We have proved our love and devotion that society has printed numerous pub nacity of filial affection; their adhe-lications for the express purpose of sion is not the result of necessity, still require declarations. Let those who his occasion he has taken for his theme circulation in California; and the obhe defence of the factory laborer— ject has been avowed, by means of a habit of attachment, of national feeling, vowals of fidelity to the Union; I feel e intellectual cultivation and excel- gents and publications gratuitously dis- and of historic pride. But it is well no such necessity. nt morality of that class of his conittents; and in order to produce admitted into the constitution of Caliinviction, I thought it exceeding well,

Not only this, but they are lite prudent, I will not say how ne. associated in close affliction with simi. counsels of temporary advantage to the let the senators of that State do their ssary, that he should amounce that lar societies in Great Britain and Scot- winds, and bled to maintain a princiduty in relation to them. As I would was his colleague, and not himself, land. They acknowledge the contri ple-a principle which, in the lan- state nothing censoriously against a sovho dwelt among and was to be regar- butions of those societies to be applied guage of this day, was to them an ab- ereign State. I will only say to those

norable senator located in the midst much more in relation to these matters If it may be, preserve our constitution- in her own limits in this war of sectional such superior samples of humanity. than the Senator from New Hamp- a Union without the constitution, they aggression, as she attempted to keep Mr. HALE. Will the honorable shire. Yet, sir, I am glad that it is so: would certainly regret; with the condefence. Mr. HALE. Will the honorable shire. Tet, sir, I amgust that it is so hat or permit me to increase that is the fact: because it exonstated that my colleague resided in the such is the fact: because it exonstated that my colleague resided in the such is the fact: because it exonstated that my colleague resided in the such is the fact: because it exonstated that I shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the such is the fact: because it exonstated that I shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted that I shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted that I shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted that I shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted that I shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted that I shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted that I shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with whom I usually acted the shall have to part from many friends with the shall have to part from many f e manufacturing villege of the kind shire from much of that culpability parties to this Union only under the upon such questions as this, when the ed territory the right to assemble and deliberave described, and that I reside my which we had heretotore assigned to constitution; and the world in arms sense of the Senate is taken on the mo-Mr. President, I always enter into ion in which her rights would be held State had addressed them to the Senate, prefer. We shall not be found opposing the calm ers, and the paper is sent to the former said it was his collegue who resi. the discussion of the slavery question at the mercy of an unrestrained majoriamong these remarkable people; with feelings of reluctance; and only ty. Yes sir, the present generation will offensive they might be; because a prople of any of the territories on the subject as he has now corrected the state. because I am forced into it by those maintain the character their fathers State has a right to speak to the Senate of domestic slavery within their borders, when who, having nothing to do with, nev- bore. They will sustain the institutions and to receive respectful consideration. their full period of maturity for admission as a ertheless indecently interfere in our do- they inherited, even to the extremity of In this case, I accept the argument of the State shall have arrived, but the clear princimestic affairs, have I done so. Sir it civil war, if such necessity be forced senator from Georgia. [Mr. Berrien]- ple of equal justice to all the States demands dence of intentional fraud! is a melancholy fact that, morning, upon them. They will never surren which has been, I think improperly call- that the common territory should be spen for ed so observant of the rights of oth- after morning, when we come here to der their rights, under the constitution, ed special pleading-that these resoluso regardful of the obligations of enter into the calm deliberations pro- to those who stride recklessly over it. tions are the property of the senators to all the States. Has this been permitted in the constitution, as those he has the per and necessary to transact the bu- Equals by right, they claim the enjoy- whom they are directed. I threfore case of the territory of California? Is it not the editor to discontinue the paper at or to represent, he should make siness of the Senate, our feelings should ment of the privileges and immunities do not perceive the obligation which evident that her hasty admission is now deman-

, as I understood him first, but now and we be compelled, as it preparato- This is our position; you of the ames a more dubious form; and ry to legislation, daily to listen to de- North have not respected it. I know gnizing him as the type of his nunciatory resolutions and declamatiuents, his description might well lines against our institutions. tions against our institutions.

These constant drippings must inever itably—yes, sir, and speedily—wear away the bonds which have united us sconsidered, I will, however, vento say that without the high culo- as one people, causing our government ever, in the intelligence and patriotism under an imperious sense of duty. I' which he delivered upon that pop-to be revered at home and respected a-of the masses, hoping from them possi-lon, and which, I suppose, he is to broad. These are such outrages as ble correction of the mischief which home with him, one might, who change the heart of a nation, and turn had been brought upon the country by constitution; and I will not so far enknew their representative, have it from feelings of fraternity into the politicians in whom I have no confiders them as to vote for their printing. avert it, I recommend a firm remonstrance a dence. I feel that they have raised a I have thus simply stated my reasons. erous virines. I trust he will take How long will the warnings so sol- storm which they cannot control .---with him also, the speech he emply given be disregarded? How recently in the Senate, in his autounced that all those perior loyalty to the Union abused? It from them I turned to the unand memorials against slavery it be true, as is stated, that we have corrupted multitude: the descendants erent lantations became dreadfully slar- fullons and acts of some of the Northern States mere trick, intended for election shows more than a just sensibility a- of the founders of the republic, of the med and thought they would certainly would become more dangerous to our prosper purposes; that this agitation bout interference with our private aff. Franklins, the Hancocks, and the Addie with it. Among others: in one of pere game, intended to cajole the airs, what can virtue and patriotism ams: and found consolation in the bee; that it is all a very harmless derive from the fact, save additional lief that if they could realize that our who having heard his father say that that it really means nothing reason for caution and forbearance? Institutions are about to be destroyed the cholers would soon be along their to keep up an excitement, and Arrogance and insolence could go by the exercise of power by dema-way, left his work one day and betook

least is a convenience to get up results which have been produced ride upon it as a political hobby; and, themselves, however, who were thus fees 1, to make his particular calling therefore, these halls, consecrated to unanimous—nobody else, of course be and cle tion sure." is to be elected. I thank him present course of conduct be continu- national legislation, become the scene lieves it.

for the admission he has made, and ed. Agitation is to us a positive evil. of fanatic display and sectional contro-and wish he would entitle himself to Our ears have not learned to listen pa- versy. Here seem especially to conlasting approbation by speaking thus tiently to denunciation, nor our hearts centrate those mischievious heresies when he sees fanaticism engaged in to bear meekly with wanton provoca- which fraud and ignorance combine to tic institution which they inherited, patriotism and justice of the senator's Sir, it is difficult to believe that any and which, notwithstanding the guarconstituency to a sense of their folly one who comes here to represent his anties of the constitution, it is attemptand rashness-recall them from their constituency for useful purposes, and ed to be destroy by federal interference. wild war upon the rights of others, and who feels upon himself the obligation Here, therefore, we must meet this ishad been made the unwilling instru- the United States, could disturb the sentatives think proper, from this high ments of mere demagogues, seeking legislation of the country by proposi- place, to scatter seeds of dissension and personal elevation at their expense, and tions which can have no other effect to inflame the passions and prejudices the expense of the country, by means than to insert another brand into the of one section, whilst they drive the of exciting their jealousy and passion flame, which every reflecting, sober other by intolerable injustice and proagainst an institution, domestic in its man must see threatens to consume vocation to the point of forcible resistantion. character, remote in its locality, and the fabric of our government. Yet it tance, then, sir, let them learn that the considered in connection with all the atted, save by the advantages it indirect such propositions are constantly sub- their constituency, are prepared to gress, at their last session, to provide territorial meet the issue here and now. If gen- governments for California and New Mexico But the senator makes another dec-laration which surprises me—not being very well informed in relation to We raised not this question; but, when were born: to pile insult on injury, and direct mode of excluding slavery from the ter his private history—that he is not a raised, it is our duty to meet it. For injury on insult, until pent-up resent- ritories. The enemies of our institutions member of any of those associations one, sir, my wish is, as it has been, to ment bursts into civil war; here let the checked in the mad career of aggression, by which are operating in the North a suppress this species of excitement, first battle be fought. Here among the firm position taken by the slaveholding gainst the institutions of the South, both here and elsewhere. I know the those who will have nurtured and ma. States, now seek to accomplish the same and and that he knows nothing of them. temper of those I represent. They tured the evil to this last, worst form, by means less palpably unconstitutional, but

bore the torch of the incendiary, and

senators that I regret Vermont has not aiseworthy, so moral, so intelligent population. I thought it well, sir, reports. It is very strange that we at it was his colleague whom the who stand so far off, should know so tain the one, and redress the other, will, her troops during that war of national

could not dictate to my little State a unnstrations such as he constantly be harrowed up by the introduction of their peers; more they have not ask-Senate. They are instructions to those ery from her limits? Is it just that a handful senators in reference to their official ac- of adventurers who have just ser foot upon any tion, and their influence can scarcely be of our distant acquisitions, shall be permitted

OVERPRAYED HIMSELF - During the prevalence of the epidemic in Virginia, last summer, the negroes on the diffvotes to candidates at election no further than where they assume to gogues, they would rise in their himself to the woods. Here he was I hope the senator will repent decide how far their aggression justispeech to that people when he fies excitement. If it were as true as obligations of the constitution. This asleep. Being taken to task by him for na to attend meetings whence it is false that the South has no real coulidence, though certainly impaired leaving his work, he excused himself and similar resolutions go forth. cause of complaint, it would neverthe by the conduct of their representatives, on the ground that, not being preparthe people in that quarter of the less be such outrage to disregard her State and federal, is not yet destroyed. are about to be lashed into fury wounded feeling and deliberately ext the institutions of the southern pressed opinion, as it would be neither to be struggling for the unenviable noto be struggling for the unenviable noby the promptings of fanaticism, kind, nor wise, nor sale to persist in.

It is a moral and religious duty, are to assail that of which them.

It is bestrugging for the unenviable not teriety of firing our political dome, and have overprayed myself.—Richmond to assail that of which them. have overprayed myself. - Richmond

The songs of birds and the life of he purpose, and how empty are clarations which have provoked cannot be refused, except at the hazard cy of the North, and that the hour of the contract of the guaranties of the commind, that aggression is the fixed policity and leave behind white personal contract of the contract of th

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR! I avail myable of the earliest opportunity, t lay before the Legislatur , copies of a commu niention received yesterday from our Senaton

The aubject of which it treats, and the ex raordinary measures taken to evade the direc question of the Wilmor Proviso, and yet the summary introduction of California as State, to exclude the institution of domestic and ably presented to your consideration the annual message of my predecessor.

The semi-official announcement in the lette now presented, of the probability of the consummation of this unjust measure by Congress

equally subversive of our rights.

Mexico, was ratified and which has been kept up ever since, served the purpose of de terring the citizens of the Southern States whose best blood had been shed in the acquier ion of this territory, from hastening to share he fruits of our golden conquest.

In the midst of this agitation, and within twelve months after its final ratification with ted with all the influence of the federal cabi a navereign State. The flattering proposition was accepted. An unorganized community of dventurers, some of them, it is true, bold and and hardy pioneers from our own country, but ted by the planners of the movement, adopted scription. is a part of their organic law, a provision, ex- 2d. If subscribers order the disconrich territory thus usurped.

And now, while yet that broad and deep

I devoutly trust that yet the Congress of the

ing States. To leave no measure untried t gainst the present admission of California ave State with the restriction against slavery.

Should this measure be consummated, w may expect to see a chain of States encirclinour South-western borders, who,if they should ty and repose than foreign States. Such ar event would, in my opinion, render it the dure ectually protect their rights and secure their sfety; and give to tile citizens of the alave holding States some assurance of transmitting o t elr children, an inheritance of peace and prosperity, and not of war and bloodshed vention about to assemble at Nashville, to the taliberations of which we may safely aubmihe very interesting subject.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER

Jackson, Feb. 11, 1850 \$

MARE SURE YORU ELECTION .- W Mr. Whitfield was in the zent with he purpose, and how empty are clarations which have provoked of madness. Let him tell them, of consequences painful to be contemporated by the senator from Vermont, how old the senator from Vermont, how old the senator from Vermont, how of consequences painful to be contemporated by the particular description of the senator from Vermont, how of Union. This simple claim mind, that aggression is the fixed political network of the particular description of the particular description of the senator from Vermont, how of Union. This simple claim mind, that aggression is the fixed political network of the particular description of the

THE SOUTH PREPARED TO RESIST OUTRAGE:

NO 24

An interesting fact is presented in the Report of the Register of the Treasury for 1849. The whole amount of agricultural products exported from the United States during the past year was \$111,059,378; and of this sum the cotton amounted to \$66,396,967; tohacco \$5,804,207, and rice \$2,569,-362. We may add to this \$8,458 for hemp, add \$21,906 for brown sugarmaking a total of \$74,803,900. It appears then, that of the whole amount of the agricultural exports of the United States only 36,288,842 was the production of the free States.

It is evident from this fact, that the south was never in a better condition to maintain her independence, if the unfortunate collision with the free States should compel her to do so:-Nothing is truer in political economy, than that a nation which raises more than it consumes is amply able to buy. We could support ourselves by an exchange of industrial labor with other nations, so as to realize all the comforts and luxuries of civilization which we may obtain from the Northern States. If we are then to be insulted The violent agitation of the slavery question, by abolitionists, our property stelen, which commenced even before the treaty with and our rights in the Federal Union disregarded, if not despised, we can have no motive to prolong so dishonorable an existence. We have our alternative and we will take it. Some of the free-soilers of the North have been disparaging the available pecuniary resources of the Southern States. Mexico, a special agent to despatched accredit. In Mississippi our resources are ample. We have about half a million of dolnet, and with instructions to urge the floating lars in the Treasury, and we could population of the newly acquired territory com- command the whole of it, were it needposed of persons of all nations, to form a con- ed to shield either our own State from titution and claim admission into the Union as aggression or any of our sister States. Mississippian.

LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1st. Subscribers who do not give nany of them aliena and strangers to our in- express notice to the contrary are conritutions, linetily assembled, and as was entici- sidered wishing to continue their sub-

cluding forever the slave property of a large tinuance of their papers, the publisher sortion of the States from the extensive and may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

3rd. If subscribers neglect or r stream of emigration is still floating into the fuse to take their papers from the office country, the admission of California Into the to which they are directed, they are Union as a sovereign State, with a restrict held responsible till they have settled

> 4th. If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publish-

5th. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leave . ing it uncalled for, is prima facie evi-

Judge Thempson of Indiana, decided recently: "That when a subscriber to a periodical failed to notify the end of the time for which he subscribed, or pay up the arrearages, he was bound for another year."

A year or two since, the Circuit Court of Pennsylvania decided : "That where a Postmaster failed to notify the publishers of newspapers, that their papers were not lifted or taken out of the office, he rendered himself liable for the subscription."

No LAND LIKE AMERICA,-Mr. Winthrop of Boston, who has recently returned from Europe, addressing a political meeting in Fancuil Hall, said: "He had recently returned from other and distant lands. He had stood in the halls of worldwide renown; he had stood in the hall where Chatham fell dead, while vindicating, in words of burning eloquence, the cause of the American colonies and of American freedom. He had been at Runnymede, where the bold barons wrung from King John the Magna Chastathe constitution of England. He had stood on the field of Bannackburn, where Bruce won the liberty of Scotland; and on the 4th of July last, amid the wild hills and mountains of Switzerland the land of Tell-he had, in company with a companion and conntryman toasted ones with his na. tive and beloved lar. But, amid all his wanderings to had seen no land like his own and—no hall like Fen. like his own and—no nan his like his own and—no hill like Bunker Hill enil How hose of Lexington nd no rock like that of Plymouth."

- A Bishop's Wiss .- A gentleman was complaining to a prous prelate. that a vir. Whitheld was in the control of the parish was contain clergyman in his parish was